NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1866.

Vol. XXVI....No. 7,942.

EUROPE.

News by the Atlantic Cable to the 20th inst.

The King of Bavaria About to Abdicate

Fresh Trouble from the Question of the Venetian Debt Averted.

ILLNESS OF BISMARK.

Victory of the Turks Over the Insurrectionists in Candia.

THE HARVEST IN EUROPE

THE REFORM QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

Financial, Commercial, and Shipping Intelligence.

BY THE CABLE.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1866. A telegram from Bombay announces that the firm of Roychoud & Co., in that city, has failed. Their liabilities are said to be very great.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES. Loxpox. Wednesday, Sept. 19-noon.

The Daily News in its editorial says that a Russian-

ITALY.

THE DEBT OF VENETIA.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 19-noon The mission of Gen. Revel to Kenna has led to the belief that the difficulty between Italy and Austria in regard to the debt of Venetia is nearly at an end, and that a compromise will be effected, which will result in a lasting peace.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1866 The works in connection with the Italian Navy at Spezzia, are being pashed forward with rapidity. BRIGAND OUTBREAK.

FLOHENCE, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1866 A very serious outbreak of brigands had occurred

The telegraph wires have been cut in all directions. But as the national troops hold all the principal places

it is thought the rebellion will be of short duration.

Benlin, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1866. Count Bismark has been taken very ill, though not

so much so as to excite serious apprehension. ADDRESS OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

and congratulating them on victory and peace.

BAVARIA

ABDICATION OF THE KING.

Benlix, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1866. The abdication of Ludwig II., King of Bavaria, is now regarded as certain.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Pants, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1866. The Finance Committee sent here from Mexico to negotiate for a loan are disheartened, and have announced that the Empire of Mexico is without

TURKEY.

DEFEAT OF THE INSURRECTIONISTS IN CANDIA. THESTE, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1868-noon,

A great battle has been fought in the Island of Candia between the Turks and the Insurrectionists. The Turks were the victors.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP PLYMOUTH ROCK. LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 19, noon.-The ship Plymouth Rock took fire this morning, but the flames were ex-tinguished with slight damage to the vessel.

ARRIVAL OUT OF THE AFRICA AND MANHATTAN. QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday. Sept. 19, noon.—The steamships Africa, from Boston via Halifax, and Manhattan from New-

York, have arrived and proceeded for Liverpool. ARRIVAL OUT OF THE ALLEMANIA. LONDON. Sept. 19—evening.—The steamship Allemania, of the Hamburg American Packet Line, from New-York Sept. 8,

arrived at Cowes to day, en route to Hamburg. ACCIDENT TO THE TEUTONIA. LONDON, Sept. 19-evening .- The steamship Tentonia, of the Hamburg American line, from New-York Sept. 1, ran agreund at Cuxhaven, but subsequently got off without much

LONDON, Sept. 20, noon,-The steamships Napoleon III and Pennsylvania, which sailed from New-York Sept. 8, have ar-

LONDON, Sept. 20-Noon.-The ship Dreadnought, from New-York, and the bark Annie, from Boston, have arrived.

MARINE DISASTERS. LONDON, Sept. 20-moon.-The ship Conqueror, from Bor deaux for Philadelphia, has arrived at Queenstown in a dam-

aged condition, having been in collision. The bark Rising Dawn, from Ivigrat, Greenland, for Boston has been lost off the coast of Greenland.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 19, noon.—Cotton anchanged. Estimated sales, 13,000 bales. Middling Upds, 134d. AVERTOOR, Sept. 19—evening —The Cotton market is fun-

changed; Middling Uplands are quoted at 101d., with an aggregate day's sale of 4,600 bales. LIVERFOOT, Sept. 20-Noon.—Cotton unchanged. The estimated sales to day are 10,000 bales. Middling Upiands open-

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. Liventoon, Sept. 19-evening. - The Breadstuffs market is generally without change. The Tollow market is firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. Lexnon, Wednesday, Sept. 19, noon,-Cousols for money Luxnox, Sept. 16-evening - The money market is steady. Consols eleged at 20; for money.

LONDON, Sept. 20-Noon - The mency market is quiet.

AMERICAN SECURITIES U. S. Five-Twenties higher; quoted at 721; Eric Railway

LONDON, Sept. 20 .- Noon .- The following are the ope

BY STEAMSHIP.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. ROEBUCK ON THE REFORM QUESTION.

Roebuck had been making a speech of a speech of the usual Cutlers' Feast, in Sheffield the control of th

bert, (Hear.) Mr. Lambert occupies a position in the public service of which I need not say that it is inportain; and that he well discharges its duties, but this I will say, that he is a man of character, a man of talent, and a man of devotion to duty that would fit him for a higher, and y in the control of the position. It is not not better that the control of the position is not better than the control of the position of the control of the position of the regressional of the people. (Cheers.) Most sincerely and carnestly do I congratulate you upon recknown and of the regressional of the facts connected with the actual state of the regressional of the people of the congratulate you upon recknown and the record of the state of public affects in general—if we look specially beyond our own shores—I cannot but entertain the hope that the stirring events which have occurred in Europe are likely to result in the realizing of great and solid benefits for the friends of general peace and property. What we in England of general peace and property. What we in England and industrieux. [Cheers.] The date of provaled, that the strength of each country was it to be sought in the depression of its neighbors. [Hear, bear,] We wish to see it strong he conjunction with the strength and well-being of every other State in the civilized world, and we wash to see it deriving much of its provaled that the strength and well-being of every other State in the civilized world, and we wash to see it deriving much of its provaled that the strength and well-being of every other State in the civilized world, and we wash to see it deriving much of the position of

MR. GLAISTONE, THE TORY CABINET AND REFORM.

Mr. Gladstone had been presented with an address while on
a visit at Salisbury. In returning thanks he said that although
the Reform oill of last session was rejected, the question was
not likely to remain in abeyance if the present Government
brought in a good measure or urged its cordial acceptance.

THE EXPORT OF GOLD TO THE UNITED STATES.
There were large withdrawals of gold from the Bank of
England on the 7th for export to America in payment of large
purchases of 5-20 bonds. The Herald in its city article says if
these purchases continue on the present scale they must soon
have the effect of reducing the premium on gold in America.

SEIZURE OF WAR MATERIAL SUPPOSED TO BELONG TO THE
FEMANS.

SEIZURE OF WAR MATERIAL SUPPOSED TO BELONG TO THE FINIANS.

The police of Liverpool had discovered and seized a large quantity of combustible material which was stored in a house in that town, and is supposed to be the property of Fenians. The extensible owner of the material is a man named Thomas Farrell, and is reported to have just sailed for America.

THE CATTLE PLAQUE.

The returns of the cattle plague in England had dropped down to 99 cases for the week ending Sept. 1.

THE HARVEST OF ISHG.

A great deal of rain continued to full in England, and the still outstanding crops were sustaining considerable damage. still outstanding crops were sustaining considerable damage.

A French Agricultural journal sums up as follows the most recent accounts of the barvest: In France there is neither the ordinary quantity nor quality of wheat, and but for free importation, a searcity would succeed the abundance of the past three years. England is also beginning to complain, not of quantity, but quality. Russia has had an excellent wheat harvest, as well as Spain. Half does not seem to be much more fortunate than France. The locasts have ravaged Algiers. As to the United States, the deficit is still creater than in France. Northern Germany appears to be divided. The Southern provinces of Hungary have sufficed outed.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF BOUND CHAMBER. and encert. I test had solution may to be any period. [A Voice, "By the heliot,"] Our ke for myself and for those with whom I have nating—will not be wanting. I can give interesting—will not be wanting. I can give interesting proposed that Herr Von Forskenbeck has actual their part, and I believe rou will ask.

MINISTERIAL CHANGE IN FRANCE,

toward Pressia which existed formerly, and which not a little contributed to the war, by imposing upon the Austrian Government a necessity from which it could not shrink, even though it desired it. Look at the proceedings of the population in the Seath of Germany such as we see them in the army. There exist no sentiments of conciliation; there is but very little symptoms of the common mission of Germany when Esvarian tricops trainterously fire from railway trains upon Prussian officers. Look at the aritinds of the various Governments toward the institutions which we have to create. Among some it is quite satisfactory. Others show repagnance, but it is certain that you will somely find in Europe a power which receives with favor the constitution of this new German union which is not endeavoring to participate in the formation of this organization were it only for the purpose of procuring for one of the most powerful confederates like Saxony the possibility of playing the same part which sho did heretofore. For this reason, then, our task is not completed. It requires the harmony of the whole country in fact, and the impression which this harmony must produce. If it has been often said that what the sword has won the pen has lost, I have full confidence that we shall not have it said what the sword and pen have gained has been lost in this fibune. [Cheers.]

The Prussian Government have construed the concession for the construction of a submarine telegraph line from the English to the Hanoverian coast, granted by the Hanoverian Government to Reuter's Telegram Company, and have further conseded to the same Company the exclusive privilege of construction with the entire continental telegraphic system. The cable, which contains four conducting wires, will be in fall working order by the lat of Oxtober.

VICEGOYS FOR THE HE HANOVER STATES.

It is reported that the Crown Prince is to go be Hanover, in order by his presence and the mainternance of a Court there to endeavor to conciliate the Hanovarian aristocracy. Prin

PRUSSIA AND SAXONY.

ber of pounds, but that they would have taken some means of separating the good mon from the bad among them. [Applause.] I want to know what was done. He was for a certain time in the House of Commons before my painfel illness drove me out of that House, but what was the result? Why, I found a bill which I supported, because I could not help supporting it; because I found a bill which was, in fact, an attempt to cajole the House of Commons. [Applause.] There were two things that were really necessary—the one to enlarge the suffrage, the other to regulate the towns to which that suffeage abould be given, and when it was inquired why they were not combined, what was the answer made? "Why, you know that if we bring in a hill to affect the distribution of seats we shall give offense to certain members, and they will vote against us, but if we bring in singly the bill to regulate the elective franchise they will vote fir us, and we shall carry that measure. [Cries of "Hear, hear," and a votes. On, no."] Oh, no! I like that gentleman who says "Oh, no." I was in the midst of it. I heard it said. I know it was felt and I know that that was the reason why the two measures were separated and that we were compelled to fight the battle of the Administration upon a wrong point. Well, they have brought in their double bill, and then at that time I was forced to leave the House of Commons. What took, place? Why, at first, Mr. Gladstone, for whom I have every admiration as far as regards his talents, but he is far too clever—[laughter and cheers]—Mr. Gladstone endeavored first of all to cajole the House of Commons.—be endeavored for many jears—that to cajole the house of Commons—be endeavored to pursuade them to pass his single bill, and when he couldn't do that he endeavored to bally them. Now, the House of Commons is such an assembly—I have known them for many jears—that to cajole the his assembly—I have known them for many jears—that to cajole, then sailly he had not be a fair trial. [Cheers, and cries of "Bravo."] I believ PRUSSIA AND SAXONY.

A Paris telegram says: "According to news received here from Berlin the King of Saxony has accepted in principle the condition imposed by Prussia that the military affairs of Saxony be left entirely under Prussian direction."

Brain, Sept. 4, 1665.

The International states that Prussia has proposed the following conditions of peace to Saxony: Dreaden is to be garrisoned exclusively by Saxon troops, but they are to be a kind of manicipal guard rather than a regular army. Forts are to be creeted near Dreaden, which, as well as all other military positions in Saxony, are to be occupied by Prussian troops. The King of Saxony will recall all his diplomatic representatives from other constries, but may receive foreign ministers at his own court. The Saxon army is to march into Prussian torritory and be dishunded. The soldiers of the first three years are to be incorporated with the Prussian tearthery exists of the last three years to be discharged. The King of Saxony will appoint new ministers, but first subject the list to King William for approval. If these terms are insisted on, King John cannot well do otherwise than abdicate, for they would hardly leave him the shadow of royaity. The Dreadence Allgressine Zeitnag writes that, in political circles in that city, there is some sanicity lest the Saxon queetion should give occasion to a European war, unless the Saxon people take the matter into their own hands and declire unanimously for submission to Prussian's guidance; in other words, for speedy annexation. There is no doubt that this solubino of the question is rapidly gaining adherents in Saxony itself.

itself.

Court Bismark told the Hanoverian deputation, that in all probability the Crown Prince would take up his residence in Hanover, with the functions and title of viceroy. There is a report in Potsdam that Prince Frederick Charles will go to Cassei in a similar capacity.

AUSTRIA.

TRANSFER OF VENETIA TO FRANCE.

Major-Gen. Moring has left Vienna for Venetia, to carry out the transfer of Venetia to Gen. Lebouf, the representative of France.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

The Austrian Gazette says that the negotiations for the solution of the Austrian Constitutional question have hitherto been conducted in reference to material changes, only the question of the persons to be intrusted by the Emperor with carrying those changes into effect has not been discussed. The New Friendenbladt asserts that a meeting of the leading members of the German party in Austria will shortly take place to discuss a plan for the future constitutional organization of the Empire. The same paper aids that the principle which will be adopted by that party will be that of a personal union between Austria and Hungary.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH ITALY.

The Austrian Gazette gives a denial to the intelligence publication.

The Austrian Gastic gives a denial to the intelligence published by certain journals that Gen. Meanbrea had addressed remonstrances to the Austrian Government, requesting the removal from Venice to Vienna of certain national relies and objects of art, including the iron crown of Lombardy, and says. "The Imperial Government never had the most remote idea of appropriating any single adject belonging to the National Institutions of Lombards-Venetia. On the centrary, the Government has ordered a consciention division of the properly according as it belongs to either Italy or Austria. Gen. Menabrea has therefore, had no occasion to remonstrate with the Imperial Government."

PIRST OFFICIAL CONFERENCE. A Florence dispatch of the 5th says: "The first official conformee for the conclusion of peace between Italy and Austria, took place at Vienna the day before yesterday, when the draft of several articles was signed by the Italian and Austrian plenipolarities of

FRANCE.

1,800,000 france. The Bourse was firm and advi-Rentes, 7d Fec.
THE RESIGNATION OF DROUGN DE LECTS.

evening papers: The bearing of this change is rather difficult to estimate all

evening papers:

The bearing of this change is rather difficult to estimate all at once. If we cast our eyes a few years back, we find M. Drouph de Lhuys resigning his post, a first time, at the moment when our policy, declaring lisely in favor of Piedmontese ambition, became disquieting for the integrality of the temporal power. A few years later. In less the war in Italy being ended, Piedmont aggrandized, and the treaty of Zurich executed in that negative way which we all know, M. Drouph de Lhuys resumed his portfolio and place in the Senate. The circumstance occurred just after the diplomatic campaign undertaken at Rome by d. Thouvenel and the Marquis de La Valette, and the military enterprise of Garibaidi. The diplomatists had failed at Rome, the Condottiere at Aspromonte; the Italian Government was desirous of making a weapon of defense out of its resistance to the schemes of the revolution M. Droups de Lhuys, still crowned with the halo of his resignation, was the expression of a formal opposition, temporary at least, to the projects of Piedmont on Rome, and his return to office was interpreted by all in that manner. The change which is now being effected, the returement of M. Droupy de Lhuys some weeks before the term of the September convention, cannot be considered as facts of small importance. The attitude taken up by M. Droupn de Lhuys had made his Ministry, as respected the Roman question, one of transition only. His acts, his circulars, several of which contained formal declarations in favor of the independence of the Holy See, and protests against the invasion of Piedmont, would have made the acceptance of the crowning of the Italian edifice a difficult matter for that statesman. There are certain disavowals a man cannot inflict on bimself.

The Caion says on the same subject:

The resignation of M. Droupn de Lhuys, the honors beaved

cannot inflict on binnelf.

The Union says on the same subject:
The resignation of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the honors heaped upon M. Benedetti, and the interim ministry of the Marquis de Lavalette, have a manifest connexity, which the Mouitaw reveals without explaining.

* There was a talk of the retirement of M. Drouyn de Lhuys at the moment of the signature of the Convention of September 15, and again when the debutes in the Turin Parliament betrayed the Piedmontess in the Turin Parliament betrayed the Piedmontess in the Turin Convention. As either of those periods debates in the Turin Parliament betrayed the Piedmontese interpretation of that convention. At either of those periods
such a determination on the part of the minister would have
been understood and appreciated. Can it be that the approach
of the lith of December, by which day the convention must
be entirely executed, is the reason for his retirement now y
We are teduced to vague conjectures. Can the course of affairs in Germany have anything to do with the crisis: Was
M. Dionyn de Lhays more inclined to an Anastran alliance
than to marked cordiality with Prussia! We do not know.
But it is impossible not to be struck with the coincidence that
he leaves the ministry at a moment when M. Benedetti, the
present embassador at Berlin, receives the highest bonovary distinction, and when the Marquis de Monatier, M. Benedetti's
predecessor, and the first envoy to the Court of Prussia under
the second empire, is called to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A BULL FIGHT.

A fatal accident at a buil tight a fixpag nel occurred in the old Koman Circus at Nismes on Sanday last. A terrender, named Mateo Cabrers, was run through the chest by one of the buils, and killed on the spot.

The Moniteur du Soir gives the following account of the

the buils, and killed on the stot.

The Montieur als Sure gives the following account of the above catastrophe:

It was evident when the very first bull appeared that the pretended Spanish torreadors, or at least some of them, either knew nothing of their dangerous business, or were in such a state of excitement as to lose their heads. They irritated the buils in most unnecessary ways, and their rashness was only equaled by their awkwardness. At the beginning of the jerformance the buils, which though good enough for our amateurs, were tame creatures indeed when compared with the genuine furious Spanish animals, knocked over several of the torreadors, though without hurting them. With the fourthuil the unfortunate Cabrera attempted the hoop game. But instead of watching the buils movements, and holding the hoop on one side so as to avoid the rush, he held it in both hands exactly before his breast, and the bull, afternoning his horns through the paper, transfixed the man. The other torreadors in the circus rushed to their comrade and picked him up. They opened his waistead to see where he was hart. Supported by thism he was lated two or three steps, then slipped from his breast and he was quite dead. The slight of the blood caused great emotion among the audience, and several women fainted.

A pamplitut on the following and time. The founders of the contractors of the second of the founders and the founders of the founders of the founders of the second of the following and the second of the following and the second of the following the founders of the founders of the second of the founders of the founders of the second of the founders of the founders of the second of the founders of the founders of the second of the founders of the second of the founders of the founders of the founders of the founders of the second of the founders of the

A PAMPHLET ON THE NEEDLE GUN. A FAMPHLET ON THE NEIDLE GUN.

A pamphlet on the needle gan by Geo. De Gondrecourt centests the idea that the battles of the present day are more sunrimary than those of former periods. The writer says:
"At Borodino the combatants lest a quinter of their effective; at Magenta and Solferino an eighth; at the battle of Senet, fought between the Prince De Conde and the Prince of Orange, the two armies lost a third of their numbers, and Conde had three horses killed under him by the rude maskets, old halbreds and clamay pistols of that there, so for behind the present epoch of the needle gim. Lastly, at the battle of Sedowa the Prisesans and Austrians lost an eighth of the troops engaged, and yet fought with obstinacy." The inference

which the General draws is that the new arms kill me

the content of the co n trying a further effort of conciliation, and if that fail, on

FORTRESS MONROE.

PERSONAL-THE TARGET EXPERIMENTS-VISIT OF

BISHOP GREENE TO JEFF. DAVIS.

PORTIESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1866.

Gen. Barnard, ranking second of the Engineer Board, appointed to meet here to conduct the experiments relative to iron-clad fortifications, arrived here this morning.

The schooner Keuron, from Baltimore, arrived here experimently with four heavy rolled plates of iron of the school of the the same dimension and thickness as those forming the armature of the target against which the effect of the 12-inch rifle and 15-inch smoothbore, Rodman guns, will

be tested.

All the various arrangements for the test have been completed under the direction of Col. Henry Brewerton, Chief Engineer of this post, and the arrival of the other members of the Hoard of Engineers is now the only cause of delay in prosecuting the experiments.

Bishop Green of Mississippi, an old friend of Jefferson Davis, accompanied by Mr. John Keely, an ex-Roman Catholic divine, arrived here this morning on a visit to the prisoner.

he prisoner.

In their interview Bishop Greene remarked that there

In their interview Bishop Greene remarked that there was a great desire throughout the South to have Mr. Davis released, and both the Bishop and Mr. Keely stated that it was their intention, if not disapproved of by Mr. Davis, to proceed to Washington to have an interview with President Johnson to try and persuade him to liberate him. Mr. Davis replied that he thanked them very much for their kind intentions, but that their efforts would be futile. His counsel, Mr. Charles O'Conor, and more recently the Hon. Wm. B. Reed, had both had personal interviews with the President for the same object, but the only answer to their petitions was that he (Davis) would have to be tried under the charges pending against him both before a military and civil tribunal, providing no unforseen eitraumstances should transpire in the time intervening before a trial should take place. He (Davis) for the present had given up all hopes of being released from confinement. Notwithstanding what Mr. Davis said the Bishop and Mr. Keely stated it should not deler them from going on their mission to see the President.

THE TURF.

THE ST. LOUIS RACES.

Sr. Louis, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1866.

The races over the Lacledo Course commence on the 25th inst. The following stables are now here and more are expected:
J. Thompson, D. J. Kranss, E. Smith, of Obio; R. A. Alexander, T. J. Moere, J. A. Grimstend, of Kentucky; Jack Armstrong, Kinney & Johnson, R. F. Hatchinson, John Hill, M. Bacco, Geo, W. Ford, B. R. Tyler, W. H. Renfre and Out Hanks.

West Point, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The exhibition drill in the new infantry tactics by the corps of Cadets has been postponed until to-morrow (Friday), at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in consequence of the rain. Most of the offi-

cers present will remain over.

The officers of the National Guard who did not receive notice in time will be able to be present to-morrow.

Boston, Sept. 20.—The steamship Meteor, which cleared sterday for the East Indies, was again seized to-day by a Government.

THE STEAMSHIP METEOR 'AGAIN SEIZED.

THE NATIONAL HORSE FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Harrison, Ct., Thursday, Sept. 26, 1866.

The stormy weather has occasioned the postponement of all proceedings at the horse fair to day, the track being so wer and shippery as to proclude the possibility of any trot occurring; the fair will be continued on Friday and